Historiography Examples for the Introduction of the History EE

Example 1:

There are two varying views on the roman conversion to Christianity. Some historians such as, Charles Ellwood who studied and taught the social evolution of Christianity at Duke, believe the conversion to Christianity was inevitable to preserve the traditional, non-barbaric, Hebrew values. Whereas, James Wood Jr. believes that the conversion was not preserving primitive practices, rather it made significant changes to the religious structure. Other authors such as MacMullen, who studied the social history of Rome, Cushman, who evaluated the influence of Christianity on the Roman Empire, and McGiffert, who studied the general state of roman economic and social conditions, all make arguments against Ellwoodôs barbaric view of paganism. All three authors make convincing arguments on Christianityôs lack of change within Rome. Other historians who studied more selective topics such as: Shaw, who studied families in late antiquity, Alfºldi and Mattingly, who evaluated Constantineôs policy towards Christianity, and Beard, who analyzed documents on ancient religionsô rituals, all make 5 commentary on the change, or lack thereof, caused by the nationalization of Christianity. All of these authorsô research and evaluation of Roman society was analyzed and evaluated in this paper.

Example 2:

During the past sixty years of history, many studies and scholarly journals have been written about the Sino-Japanese War and its effects on the world. An array of various professors and scholars have done their research on this topic and written their own essays and drew up their own analyses by evaluating the different aspects and effects of this war. Some might think of John E. Orchard when discussing the Second Sino-Japanese War because of the extensive research he did on the economic strains of Japan during their mass invasion of China; the work of Masato Shizume comparing the Asian economic powers before and after the Second Sino- Japanese War; a scholarly journal written by Christopher Howe discussing the long term effects of the war including changing political economies and relations; Akira Iriyeôs article about the changing security, economic, and cultural aspects of both China and Japan and their relations; and a work by Caroline Rose discussing the cultural ties between Japan and China and how Japanôs culture was heavily affected by China. Although all of these resources are quite versed in the material, having a couple first-hand primary resources could have helped shed a clearer light on the matter. More primary sources about the story of the Japanese invasion of China told from the viewpoints of a Chinese and/or Japanese that lived through that could have assisted me in grasping the true feel and sense of triumph or devastation that this war had caused because it is quite difficult for me to imagine a war of such complete chaos such as this one. But nonetheless, the sources mentioned before are more than qualified for evaluating the economical, political and military, and cultural relations between **9China and Japan** after **the Second Sino-Japanese War**